

For the Examiner.
GENTLEMEN:—Circumstances, over which I had no control, have prevented my sending you another article. I had one nearly finished; but I have come to a stand still. Our wisest Representatives at Frankfort, have in their wisdom, repealed the negro law of 1833; and I know no better way for me to show my disapproval of their folly, than to stop writing. Let my articles in opposition to Emancipation at this time in Kentucky have been what they may, I was certainly opposed to you. I had determined, according to my ability, to discuss this question at some length; and according to the plan I had laid down for myself, I had hardly commenced. I have not changed my opinions on the general question; but I am not prepared to increase the evil in Kentucky. As I have always said, it is, in my opinion, the existence of the race among us, and not their slavery condition, which constitutes the evil. I am, therefore, opposed to any law which will be the means of bringing more negroes into the State.

My main objection to the agitation of the question of emancipation in Kentucky at this time is this:—that until it is seen that the free States determine to do in Congress, we should stand still. I fear a dissolution of the Union; and am not willing that Kentucky should take any step which would encourage the fanatics of the North in their damnable projects against the Union of these now united and happy States. I say damnable, for that man deserves all the anathemas which Human or Divine Power could inflict upon him, who would dare to do anything to jeopardize the existence of our Government.

But the politicians at Frankfort have gone too far for me. You, I think, have reason to thank them; for they have helped you cause wonderfully. I believe that if a law were enacted prohibiting the introduction of any more negroes into Kentucky, that the system would wear itself out sooner than it will be found to be practicable to do it, by any scheme of emancipation. But the politicians have determined otherwise. I am not with the politicians; and although they may care very little as to my opinion of them, yet one thing I know very well, that the few of them who have ever had anything to do with me, have always found that I was not afraid to speak what I think of them and their measures. I therefore take a respectful leave of you. The question may so present itself again, before the Convention meets, as to afford me an apology for again troubling you.

Respectfully your correspondent,
Moscow.

For the Examiner.
GENTLEMEN:—I have read with some attention the proceedings of the Legislature of our beloved Commonwealth. I think it the duty of every citizen to acquaint himself with the doings of the so-called representatives of the people. It is true that the man who pursues this course, at present, will often find his cheeks burning with shame, and his blood boiling with indignation; but still, this is better than for him to remain ignorant of the various subjects of legislation. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." It is incumbent on the people to scrutinize the acts of their public servants. I ask pardon, Messrs. Editors, for the introduction of the phrase public servants. If it is not obsolete, it surely is, as Dr. Johnson would have said, "wholesome." It is going into disuse, and it does not speedily become altogether unfashionable, no thanks to the House of Representatives at Frankfort. They are not servants. To designate them thus would probably constitute an insult. It would deeply wound their pride. Tyranny is their appropriate designation. They were not only born to rule, but it is their prerogative to dictate to the people. They seem to be considered poor, unfortunate creatures, who, if they can think and talk at all, do not know what to think and talk about. Hence the foregoing Representatives very kindly and condescendingly intimate that there is one subject which is not to be agitated during the session for delegates to the Convention to meet in October next. That subject is slavery. It is either too sacred or too profane to be touched. In the language of Mr. Ewing, "the present agitation of the subject of emancipation is premature, and must result in evil and only evil." I would be glad to know from the honorable gentleman how long the discussion of this great question will be premature. In the estimation of some it has been premature from the settlement of the State, and our wise legislators do not doubt think it more premature now than ever. They would leave it undisturbed while the world stands. But I will not be severe on Mr. Ewing; for I rather suppose from all I see that he has become ashamed of his resolutions, and will say no more about them. It is possible that his father, formerly Chief Justice, may have suggested to him that their advocacy would add nothing to the reputation of the mover. A most capital suggestion, truly!

But Messrs. Editors, the Hon. Mr. Doherty? What he? What counts does he represent? I inquire in all sincerity; for I wish to know. I had thought myself acquainted with most of the prominent men of Kentucky, but where Mr. D. resides even, I cannot tell. And what is worse, many others in this part of the State are as ignorant as I. He may have been kept in obscurity hitherto—unfortunate circumstances fettering the operations of his genius—but if so, it only proves that though slaves may temporarily, they need not permanently "waste their sweetness on the desert air." Where Mr. D. lives there must have been some new discoveries in rhetoric; for his collection of words is unprecedented. His resolution reads thus: "Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the people of Kentucky, are opposed to the abolition or emancipation of slavery in any form or shape whatever." Is not this the most ridiculous association of terms that the world ever saw? Emancipation of slavery! What an idea! Slavery in any form or shape! I can conceive how a slave can be emancipated, but how slavery can be emancipated this I cannot say, not because he knows not. How many forms and shapes of slavery there are we are not told; but it may be inferred that they are all so attractive and beautiful that they should not be interfered with.

But this is not all. The resolution with Mr. Hughes' amendment (which proposed an addition of these words, "except as now provided for by the Constitution and laws of the State," was unanimously adopted. The ninety-three who voted gave their votes as Representatives of the people of Kentucky. Did they truly represent the people of the State? If so, the people are in favor of the indefinite continuance of Slavery. If so, the people do not approve of Mr. Clay's sentiments though they have ever delighted to honor him. The unanimity of the vote seems to indicate that, in the opinion of the Representatives, every body in Kentucky is pro-slavery. I repeat this as an outrageous slander. But Messrs. Editors, there is an apology for our Representatives. They are so in the habit of granting divorces that it has become easier for them to divorce themselves from truth and common sense. I deny that they could as Representatives of the people, pass the resolution consistently with truth, and they certainly were bereft of common sense or they would have corrected Mr. Doherty's phraseology. The present House of Representatives has been often excelled in talent and patriotism, but in impudence and ridiculousness, never.

The bill to incorporate the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, was debated at length in the Senate on the 12th. The Senate adjourned at a late hour, the question being upon the passage of the bill. It will be disposed of, it is supposed, today, and the better opinion seems to be, that it will pass.

Frankfort Commonwealth, 17th.

First in Nashville.—On Sunday evening last an old building on Desdick street, Nashville, adjoining the Whig office, took fire, and was entirely consumed. A portion of the building was occupied as a grocery, and another portion as a furniture store. The Whig says: "The Whig office was in imminent danger, the fire having been seen from several stories. Several buildings on the opposite side of the street, which were in a state of decay, and were in danger, but happily the flames were soon arrested by the prompt action of the firemen, and no further damage was done."

Take courage, Messrs. Editors, and plead with greater earnestness the cause of Emancipation. There is, to say the least, one encouraging circumstance: the people are beginning to talk more about emancipation. Since our Representatives made themselves so ridiculous and the Journal published its pusillanimous article of the 23rd ult., I have heard more said about emancipation than for months before. If our Representatives would only go a little farther and stuff themselves by resolving that the people shall not talk about slavery, it would help us amazingly.

Whether Emancipationists can elect a sufficient number of delegates to the Convention to ensure the insertion of a clause in the new Constitution in favor of emancipation is generally doubted; but one thing, I imagine, is unquestionable. They can so cast their votes in August as to make it certain that a majority of the Convention will advocate a Constitution, any Section of which may be changed by the people at pleasure, without interfering with the remainder of the instrument. With a provision of this sort the question of Emancipation might be submitted by itself to the decision of the people. Whenever this is done, I am sure they will give a verdict in favor of liberty.

I say again, Messrs. Editors, take courage.—The cause which we are engaged in is worthy of the most energetic support. I heard a pro-slavery man say a few days since, that "the Emancipationists have the talent of the State in their party." Let this talent industriously employed. Let no portion of it be "buried in a napkin." In the last battle in which Lord Nelson engaged, he might annihilate his soldiers for the conflict, he condensed what might have filled a volume into this sentence: "England expects every man to do his duty this day." May it not be said that liberty, humanity, justice and religion conjointly expect every emancipationist to do his duty in the approaching struggle in Kentucky?

A GREEN RIVER MAN.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1849.

SENATE.

After the usual morning session, sundry petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Dix, Felch and Sturgeon, which were referred. The Vice President laid before the Senate the report of the Committee of Patents, and also a communication from the Secretary of the Navy in regard to Rations, Arms and Ammunition, furnished to California emigrants by the Government.

Mr. Atchison, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill making an appropriation of \$50,000 to defray the expenses of Chippewa Indians.

Mr. Johnson moved to amend the bill by appropriating \$50,000. After considerable discussion the bill was amended and passed.

Mr. Johnson moved to take up the bill granting pension to Widows and Orphans.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House considered resolution to guard contingent fund.

The bill organizing a board of Commissioners to examine claims against the government, was then taken up, and the bill was read and passed.

The bill organizing internal department was passed.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 6 P. M.

SENATE.

After the usual morning session, petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Douglass and Cameron, which were referred to their appropriate committees.

Mr. Underwood submitted a joint resolution to purchase a burial ground, for the interment of those who fell during the Mexican war, and also officers who served during the war who may die hereafter. Laid over.

Several reports of committees were made. One by Mr. Horland, granting a pension to soldiers engaged in the Mexican war.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the diplomatic bill, which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.

Resolved itself in the Committee of the Whole on the bill for the payment of money to Mexico for the purchase of the territory of California. The bill was read and passed.

Mr. Douglass moved to amend the bill, by inserting the words "and to the territory of California." The amendment was adopted.

A joint resolution authorizing the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes—passed.

Mr. Douglass moved to amend the bill, by inserting the words "and to the territory of California." The amendment was adopted.

The interior department bill was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Burdett reported a bill to establish a mail route from the Mississippi to California—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Douglass gave notice that he would call up the California bill next Monday.

The House resolved to stop debate on the Mexican indemnity bill, and the bill for the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes.

A lengthy debate ensued in regard to the slavery question.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the diplomatic bill which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.

The entire day was occupied in the discussion of the Mexican indemnity bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 6 P. M.

SENATE.

After the usual morning session, petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Benck and Cameron, which were referred to their appropriate committees.

The Senate then went into consideration of the resolution previously submitted by Mr. Webster, in regard to emigrants. Several amendments were offered inquiring into the expediency of taking security of emigrants, passengers, and the bill, with the amendments was passed.

A joint resolution authorizing the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes—passed.

The interior department bill was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Burdett reported a bill to establish a mail route from the Mississippi to California—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Douglass gave notice that he would call up the California bill next Monday.

The House resolved to stop debate on the Mexican indemnity bill, and the bill for the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes.

A lengthy debate ensued in regard to the slavery question.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the diplomatic bill which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.

The entire day was occupied in the discussion of the Mexican indemnity bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 6 P. M.

SENATE.

After the usual morning session, petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Benck and Cameron, which were referred to their appropriate committees.

The Senate then went into consideration of the resolution previously submitted by Mr. Webster, in regard to emigrants. Several amendments were offered inquiring into the expediency of taking security of emigrants, passengers, and the bill, with the amendments was passed.

A joint resolution authorizing the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes—passed.

The interior department bill was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Burdett reported a bill to establish a mail route from the Mississippi to California—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Douglass gave notice that he would call up the California bill next Monday.

The House resolved to stop debate on the Mexican indemnity bill, and the bill for the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes.

A lengthy debate ensued in regard to the slavery question.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the diplomatic bill which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.

The entire day was occupied in the discussion of the Mexican indemnity bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 6 P. M.

SENATE.

After the usual morning session, petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Benck and Cameron, which were referred to their appropriate committees.

The Senate then went into consideration of the resolution previously submitted by Mr. Webster, in regard to emigrants. Several amendments were offered inquiring into the expediency of taking security of emigrants, passengers, and the bill, with the amendments was passed.

A joint resolution authorizing the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes—passed.

The interior department bill was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Burdett reported a bill to establish a mail route from the Mississippi to California—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Douglass gave notice that he would call up the California bill next Monday.

The House resolved to stop debate on the Mexican indemnity bill, and the bill for the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes.

A lengthy debate ensued in regard to the slavery question.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the diplomatic bill which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.

The entire day was occupied in the discussion of the Mexican indemnity bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 6 P. M.

SENATE.

After the usual morning session, petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Benck and Cameron, which were referred to their appropriate committees.

The Senate then went into consideration of the resolution previously submitted by Mr. Webster, in regard to emigrants. Several amendments were offered inquiring into the expediency of taking security of emigrants, passengers, and the bill, with the amendments was passed.

A joint resolution authorizing the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes—passed.

The interior department bill was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Burdett reported a bill to establish a mail route from the Mississippi to California—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Douglass gave notice that he would call up the California bill next Monday.

The House resolved to stop debate on the Mexican indemnity bill, and the bill for the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes.

A lengthy debate ensued in regard to the slavery question.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the diplomatic bill which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.

The entire day was occupied in the discussion of the Mexican indemnity bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 6 P. M.

SENATE.

After the usual morning session, petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Benck and Cameron, which were referred to their appropriate committees.

The Senate then went into consideration of the resolution previously submitted by Mr. Webster, in regard to emigrants. Several amendments were offered inquiring into the expediency of taking security of emigrants, passengers, and the bill, with the amendments was passed.

A joint resolution authorizing the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes—passed.

The interior department bill was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Burdett reported a bill to establish a mail route from the Mississippi to California—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Douglass gave notice that he would call up the California bill next Monday.

The House resolved to stop debate on the Mexican indemnity bill, and the bill for the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes.

A lengthy debate ensued in regard to the slavery question.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the diplomatic bill which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.

The entire day was occupied in the discussion of the Mexican indemnity bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 6 P. M.

SENATE.

After the usual morning session, petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Benck and Cameron, which were referred to their appropriate committees.

The Senate then went into consideration of the resolution previously submitted by Mr. Webster, in regard to emigrants. Several amendments were offered inquiring into the expediency of taking security of emigrants, passengers, and the bill, with the amendments was passed.

A joint resolution authorizing the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes—passed.

The interior department bill was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Burdett reported a bill to establish a mail route from the Mississippi to California—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Douglass gave notice that he would call up the California bill next Monday.

The House resolved to stop debate on the Mexican indemnity bill, and the bill for the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes.

A lengthy debate ensued in regard to the slavery question.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the diplomatic bill which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.

The entire day was occupied in the discussion of the Mexican indemnity bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 6 P. M.

SENATE.

After the usual morning session, petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Benck and Cameron, which were referred to their appropriate committees.

The Senate then went into consideration of the resolution previously submitted by Mr. Webster, in regard to emigrants. Several amendments were offered inquiring into the expediency of taking security of emigrants, passengers, and the bill, with the amendments was passed.

A joint resolution authorizing the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes—passed.

The interior department bill was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Burdett reported a bill to establish a mail route from the Mississippi to California—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Douglass gave notice that he would call up the California bill next Monday.

The House resolved to stop debate on the Mexican indemnity bill, and the bill for the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes.

A lengthy debate ensued in regard to the slavery question.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the diplomatic bill which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.

The entire day was occupied in the discussion of the Mexican indemnity bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 6 P. M.

SENATE.

After the usual morning session, petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Benck and Cameron, which were referred to their appropriate committees.

The Senate then went into consideration of the resolution previously submitted by Mr. Webster, in regard to emigrants. Several amendments were offered inquiring into the expediency of taking security of emigrants, passengers, and the bill, with the amendments was passed.

A joint resolution authorizing the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes—passed.

The interior department bill was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Burdett reported a bill to establish a mail route from the Mississippi to California—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Douglass gave notice that he would call up the California bill next Monday.

The House resolved to stop debate on the Mexican indemnity bill, and the bill for the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes.

A lengthy debate ensued in regard to the slavery question.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the diplomatic bill which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.

The entire day was occupied in the discussion of the Mexican indemnity bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 6 P. M.

SENATE.

After the usual morning session, petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Benck and Cameron, which were referred to their appropriate committees.

The Senate then went into consideration of the resolution previously submitted by Mr. Webster, in regard to emigrants. Several amendments were offered inquiring into the expediency of taking security of emigrants, passengers, and the bill, with the amendments was passed.

A joint resolution authorizing the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes—passed.

The interior department bill was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Burdett reported a bill to establish a mail route from the Mississippi to California—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Douglass gave notice that he would call up the California bill next Monday.

The House resolved to stop debate on the Mexican indemnity bill, and the bill for the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes.

A lengthy debate ensued in regard to the slavery question.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the diplomatic bill which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.

The entire day was occupied in the discussion of the Mexican indemnity bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 6 P. M.

SENATE.

After the usual morning session, petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Benck and Cameron, which were referred to their appropriate committees.

The Senate then went into consideration of the resolution previously submitted by Mr. Webster, in regard to emigrants. Several amendments were offered inquiring into the expediency of taking security of emigrants, passengers, and the bill, with the amendments was passed.

A joint resolution authorizing the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes—passed.

The interior department bill was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Burdett reported a bill to establish a mail route from the Mississippi to California—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Douglass gave notice that he would call up the California bill next Monday.

The House resolved to stop debate on the Mexican indemnity bill, and the bill for the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes.

A lengthy debate ensued in regard to the slavery question.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the diplomatic bill which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.

The entire day was occupied in the discussion of the Mexican indemnity bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 6 P. M.

SENATE.

After the usual morning session, petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Benck and Cameron, which were referred to their appropriate committees.

The Senate then went into consideration of the resolution previously submitted by Mr. Webster, in regard to emigrants. Several amendments were offered inquiring into the expediency of taking security of emigrants, passengers, and the bill, with the amendments was passed.

A joint resolution authorizing the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes—passed.

The interior department bill was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Burdett reported a bill to establish a mail route from the Mississippi to California—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Douglass gave notice that he would call up the California bill next Monday.

The House resolved to stop debate on the Mexican indemnity bill, and the bill for the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes.

A lengthy debate ensued in regard to the slavery question.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the diplomatic bill which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.

The entire day was occupied in the discussion of the Mexican indemnity bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 6 P. M.

SENATE.

After the usual morning session, petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Benck and Cameron, which were referred to their appropriate committees.

The Senate then went into consideration of the resolution previously submitted by Mr. Webster, in regard to emigrants. Several amendments were offered inquiring into the expediency of taking security of emigrants, passengers, and the bill, with the amendments was passed.

A joint resolution authorizing the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes—passed.

The interior department bill was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Burdett reported a bill to establish a mail route from the Mississippi to California—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Douglass gave notice that he would call up the California bill next Monday.

The House resolved to stop debate on the Mexican indemnity bill, and the bill for the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes.

A lengthy debate ensued in regard to the slavery question.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the diplomatic bill which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.

The entire day was occupied in the discussion of the Mexican indemnity bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29, 6 P. M.

SENATE.

After the usual morning session, petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Benck and Cameron, which were referred to their appropriate committees.

The Senate then went into consideration of the resolution previously submitted by Mr. Webster, in regard to emigrants. Several amendments were offered inquiring into the expediency of taking security of emigrants, passengers, and the bill, with the amendments was passed.

A joint resolution authorizing the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes—passed.

The interior department bill was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Burdett reported a bill to establish a mail route from the Mississippi to California—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Douglass gave notice that he would call up the California bill next Monday.

The House resolved to stop debate on the Mexican indemnity bill, and the bill for the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes.

A lengthy debate ensued in regard to the slavery question.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the diplomatic bill which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.

The entire day was occupied in the discussion of the Mexican indemnity bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 30, 6 P. M.

SENATE.

After the usual morning session, petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Benck and Cameron, which were referred to their appropriate committees.

The Senate then went into consideration of the resolution previously submitted by Mr. Webster, in regard to emigrants. Several amendments were offered inquiring into the expediency of taking security of emigrants, passengers, and the bill, with the amendments was passed.

A joint resolution authorizing the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes—passed.

The interior department bill was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Burdett reported a bill to establish a mail route from the Mississippi to California—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Douglass gave notice that he would call up the California bill next Monday.

The House resolved to stop debate on the Mexican indemnity bill, and the bill for the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes.

A lengthy debate ensued in regard to the slavery question.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the diplomatic bill which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.

The entire day was occupied in the discussion of the Mexican indemnity bill.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 6 P. M.

SENATE.

After the usual morning session, petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Benck and Cameron, which were referred to their appropriate committees.

The Senate then went into consideration of the resolution previously submitted by Mr. Webster, in regard to emigrants. Several amendments were offered inquiring into the expediency of taking security of emigrants, passengers, and the bill, with the amendments was passed.

A joint resolution authorizing the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes—passed.

The interior department bill was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Burdett reported a bill to establish a mail route from the Mississippi to California—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Douglass gave notice that he would call up the California bill next Monday.

The House resolved to stop debate on the Mexican indemnity bill, and the bill for the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes.

A lengthy debate ensued in regard to the slavery question.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the diplomatic bill which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.

The entire day was occupied in the discussion of the Mexican indemnity bill.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 6 P. M.

SENATE.

After the usual morning session, petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Benck and Cameron, which were referred to their appropriate committees.

The Senate then went into consideration of the resolution previously submitted by Mr. Webster, in regard to emigrants. Several amendments were offered inquiring into the expediency of taking security of emigrants, passengers, and the bill, with the amendments was passed.

A joint resolution authorizing the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes—passed.

The interior department bill was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Burdett reported a bill to establish a mail route from the Mississippi to California—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Douglass gave notice that he would call up the California bill next Monday.

The House resolved to stop debate on the Mexican indemnity bill, and the bill for the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes.

A lengthy debate ensued in regard to the slavery question.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the diplomatic bill which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.

The entire day was occupied in the discussion of the Mexican indemnity bill.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 6 P. M.

SENATE.

After the usual morning session, petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Benck and Cameron, which were referred to their appropriate committees.

The Senate then went into consideration of the resolution previously submitted by Mr. Webster, in regard to emigrants. Several amendments were offered inquiring into the expediency of taking security of emigrants, passengers, and the bill, with the amendments was passed.

A joint resolution authorizing the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes—passed.

The interior department bill was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Burdett reported a bill to establish a mail route from the Mississippi to California—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Douglass gave notice that he would call up the California bill next Monday.

The House resolved to stop debate on the Mexican indemnity bill, and the bill for the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes.

A lengthy debate ensued in regard to the slavery question.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the diplomatic bill which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.

The entire day was occupied in the discussion of the Mexican indemnity bill.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 6 P. M.

SENATE.

After the usual morning session, petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Benck and Cameron, which were referred to their appropriate committees.

The Senate then went into consideration of the resolution previously submitted by Mr. Webster, in regard to emigrants. Several amendments were offered inquiring into the expediency of taking security of emigrants, passengers, and the bill, with the amendments was passed.

A joint resolution authorizing the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes—passed.

The interior department bill was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Burdett reported a bill to establish a mail route from the Mississippi to California—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Douglass gave notice that he would call up the California bill next Monday.

The House resolved to stop debate on the Mexican indemnity bill, and the bill for the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes.

A lengthy debate ensued in regard to the slavery question.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the diplomatic bill which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.

The entire day was occupied in the discussion of the Mexican indemnity bill.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 6 P. M.

SENATE.

After the usual morning session, petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Benck and Cameron, which were referred to their appropriate committees.

The Senate then went into consideration of the resolution previously submitted by Mr. Webster, in regard to emigrants. Several amendments were offered inquiring into the expediency of taking security of emigrants, passengers, and the bill, with the amendments was passed.

A joint resolution authorizing the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes—passed.

The interior department bill was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Burdett reported a bill to establish a mail route from the Mississippi to California—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Douglass gave notice that he would call up the California bill next Monday.

The House resolved to stop debate on the Mexican indemnity bill, and the bill for the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes.

A lengthy debate ensued in regard to the slavery question.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the diplomatic bill which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.

The entire day was occupied in the discussion of the Mexican indemnity bill.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 6 P. M.

SENATE.

After the usual morning session, petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Benck and Cameron, which were referred to their appropriate committees.

The Senate then went into consideration of the resolution previously submitted by Mr. Webster, in regard to emigrants. Several amendments were offered inquiring into the expediency of taking security of emigrants, passengers, and the bill, with the amendments was passed.

A joint resolution authorizing the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes—passed.

The interior department bill was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Burdett reported a bill to establish a mail route from the Mississippi to California—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Douglass gave notice that he would call up the California bill next Monday.

The House resolved to stop debate on the Mexican indemnity bill, and the bill for the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes.

A lengthy debate ensued in regard to the slavery question.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the diplomatic bill which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.

The entire day was occupied in the discussion of the Mexican indemnity bill.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 6 P. M.

SENATE.

After the usual morning session, petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Benck and Cameron, which were referred to their appropriate committees.

The Senate then went into consideration of the resolution previously submitted by Mr. Webster, in regard to emigrants. Several amendments were offered inquiring into the expediency of taking security of emigrants, passengers, and the bill, with the amendments was passed.

A joint resolution authorizing the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes—passed.

The interior department bill was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Burdett reported a bill to establish a mail route from the Mississippi to California—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Douglass gave notice that he would call up the California bill next Monday.

The House resolved to stop debate on the Mexican indemnity bill, and the bill for the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes.

A lengthy debate ensued in regard to the slavery question.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the diplomatic bill which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.

The entire day was occupied in the discussion of the Mexican indemnity bill.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 6 P. M.

SENATE.

After the usual morning session, petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Benck and Cameron, which were referred to their appropriate committees.

The Senate then went into consideration of the resolution previously submitted by Mr. Webster, in regard to emigrants. Several amendments were offered inquiring into the expediency of taking security of emigrants, passengers, and the bill, with the amendments was passed.

A joint resolution authorizing the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes—passed.

The interior department bill was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Burdett reported a bill to establish a mail route from the Mississippi to California—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Douglass gave notice that he would call up the California bill next Monday.

The House resolved to stop debate on the Mexican indemnity bill, and the bill for the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes.

A lengthy debate ensued in regard to the slavery question.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the diplomatic bill which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.

The entire day was occupied in the discussion of the Mexican indemnity bill.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 6 P. M.

SENATE.

After the usual morning session, petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Benck and Cameron, which were referred to their appropriate committees.

The Senate then went into consideration of the resolution previously submitted by Mr. Webster, in regard to emigrants. Several amendments were offered inquiring into the expediency of taking security of emigrants, passengers, and the bill, with the amendments was passed.

A joint resolution authorizing the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes—passed.

The interior department bill was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Burdett reported a bill to establish a mail route from the Mississippi to California—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Douglass gave notice that he would call up the California bill next Monday.

The House resolved to stop debate on the Mexican indemnity bill, and the bill for the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes.

A lengthy debate ensued in regard to the slavery question.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the diplomatic bill which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.

The entire day was occupied in the discussion of the Mexican indemnity bill.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 6 P. M.

SENATE.

After the usual morning session, petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Benck and Cameron, which were referred to their appropriate committees.

The Senate then went into consideration of the resolution previously submitted by Mr. Webster, in regard to emigrants. Several amendments were offered inquiring into the expediency of taking security of emigrants, passengers, and the bill, with the amendments was passed.

A joint resolution authorizing the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes—passed.

The interior department bill was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Burdett reported a bill to establish a mail route from the Mississippi to California—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Douglass gave notice that he would call up the California bill next Monday.

The House resolved to stop debate on the Mexican indemnity bill, and the bill for the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes.

A lengthy debate ensued in regard to the slavery question.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the diplomatic bill which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.

The entire day was occupied in the discussion of the Mexican indemnity bill.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 6 P. M.

SENATE.

After the usual morning session, petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Benck and Cameron, which were referred to their appropriate committees.

The Senate then went into consideration of the resolution previously submitted by Mr. Webster, in regard to emigrants. Several amendments were offered inquiring into the expediency of taking security of emigrants, passengers, and the bill, with the amendments was passed.

A joint resolution authorizing the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes—passed.

The interior department bill was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Burdett reported a bill to establish a mail route from the Mississippi to California—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Douglass gave notice that he would call up the California bill next Monday.

The House resolved to stop debate on the Mexican indemnity bill, and the bill for the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes.

A lengthy debate ensued in regard to the slavery question.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the diplomatic bill which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.

The entire day was occupied in the discussion of the Mexican indemnity bill.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 6 P. M.

SENATE.

After the usual morning session, petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Benck and Cameron, which were referred to their appropriate committees.

The Senate then went into consideration of the resolution previously submitted by Mr. Webster, in regard to emigrants. Several amendments were offered inquiring into the expediency of taking security of emigrants, passengers, and the bill, with the amendments was passed.

A joint resolution authorizing the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes—passed.

The interior department bill was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Burdett reported a bill to establish a mail route from the Mississippi to California—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Douglass gave notice that he would call up the California bill next Monday.

The House resolved to stop debate on the Mexican indemnity bill, and the bill for the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes.

A lengthy debate ensued in regard to the slavery question.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the diplomatic bill which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.

The entire day was occupied in the discussion of the Mexican indemnity bill.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 6 P. M.

SENATE.

After the usual morning session, petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Benck and Cameron, which were referred to their appropriate committees.

The Senate then went into consideration of the resolution previously submitted by Mr. Webster, in regard to emigrants. Several amendments were offered inquiring into the expediency of taking security of emigrants, passengers, and the bill, with the amendments was passed.

A joint resolution authorizing the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes—passed.

The interior department bill was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Burdett reported a bill to establish a mail route from the Mississippi to California—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Douglass gave notice that he would call up the California bill next Monday.

The House resolved to stop debate on the Mexican indemnity bill, and the bill for the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes.

A lengthy debate ensued in regard to the slavery question.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the diplomatic bill which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.

The entire day was occupied in the discussion of the Mexican indemnity bill.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 6 P. M.

SENATE.

After the usual morning session, petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Benck and Cameron, which were referred to their appropriate committees.

The Senate then went into consideration of the resolution previously submitted by Mr. Webster, in regard to emigrants. Several amendments were offered inquiring into the expediency of taking security of emigrants, passengers, and the bill, with the amendments was passed.

A joint resolution authorizing the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes—passed.

The interior department bill was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Burdett reported a bill to establish a mail route from the Mississippi to California—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Douglass gave notice that he would call up the California bill next Monday.

The House resolved to stop debate on the Mexican indemnity bill, and the bill for the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes.

A lengthy debate ensued in regard to the slavery question.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the diplomatic bill which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.

The entire day was occupied in the discussion of the Mexican indemnity bill.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 6 P. M.

SENATE.

After the usual morning session, petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Benck and Cameron, which were referred to their appropriate committees.

The Senate then went into consideration of the resolution previously submitted by Mr. Webster, in regard to emigrants. Several amendments were offered inquiring into the expediency of taking security of emigrants, passengers, and the bill, with the amendments was passed.

A joint resolution authorizing the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes—passed.

The interior department bill was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Burdett reported a bill to establish a mail route from the Mississippi to California—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Douglass gave notice that he would call up the California bill next Monday.

The House resolved to stop debate on the Mexican indemnity bill, and the bill for the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes.

A lengthy debate ensued in regard to the slavery question.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the diplomatic bill which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.

The entire day was occupied in the discussion of the Mexican indemnity bill.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 6 P. M.

SENATE.

After the usual morning session, petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Benck and Cameron, which were referred to their appropriate committees.

The Senate then went into consideration of the resolution previously submitted by Mr. Webster, in regard to emigrants. Several amendments were offered inquiring into the expediency of taking security of emigrants, passengers, and the bill, with the amendments was passed.

A joint resolution authorizing the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes—passed.

The interior department bill was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Burdett reported a bill to establish a mail route from the Mississippi to California—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Douglass gave notice that he would call up the California bill next Monday.

The House resolved to stop debate on the Mexican indemnity bill, and the bill for the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes.

A lengthy debate ensued in regard to the slavery question.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the diplomatic bill which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.

The entire day was occupied in the discussion of the Mexican indemnity bill.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 6 P. M.

SENATE.

After the usual morning session, petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Benck and Cameron, which were referred to their appropriate committees.

The Senate then went into consideration of the resolution previously submitted by Mr. Webster, in regard to emigrants. Several amendments were offered inquiring into the expediency of taking security of emigrants, passengers, and the bill, with the amendments was passed.

A joint resolution authorizing the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes—passed.

The interior department bill was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Burdett reported a bill to establish a mail route from the Mississippi to California—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Douglass gave notice that he would call up the California bill next Monday.

The House resolved to stop debate on the Mexican indemnity bill, and the bill for the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes.

A lengthy debate ensued in regard to the slavery question.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the diplomatic bill which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.

The entire day was occupied in the discussion of the Mexican indemnity bill.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 6 P. M.

SENATE.

After the usual morning session, petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Benck and Cameron, which were referred to their appropriate committees.

The Senate then went into consideration of the resolution previously submitted by Mr. Webster, in regard to emigrants. Several amendments were offered inquiring into the expediency of taking security of emigrants, passengers, and the bill, with the amendments was passed.

A joint resolution authorizing the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes—passed.

The interior department bill was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Burdett reported a bill to establish a mail route from the Mississippi to California—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Douglass gave notice that he would call up the California bill next Monday.

The House resolved to stop debate on the Mexican indemnity bill, and the bill for the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes.

A lengthy debate ensued in regard to the slavery question.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the diplomatic bill which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.

The entire day was occupied in the discussion of the Mexican indemnity bill.

WASHINGTON, March 19, 6 P. M.

SENATE.

After the usual morning session, petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Benck and Cameron, which were referred to their appropriate committees.

The Senate then went into consideration of the resolution previously submitted by Mr. Webster, in regard to emigrants. Several amendments were offered inquiring into the expediency of taking security of emigrants, passengers, and the bill, with the amendments was passed.

A joint resolution authorizing the settlement of the account of Thomas Howes—passed.

The interior department bill was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Burdett reported a bill to establish a mail route from the Mississippi to California